



US005305678A

United States Patent [19]

Talbot et al.

[11] **Patent Number:** **5,305,678**[45] **Date of Patent:** * **Apr. 26, 1994****[54] COMPENSATED BARREL SHROUD**

[75] **Inventors:** **Robert Talbot, Holland; Edward C. Arventos; Seth K. Wesson**, both of Monson, all of Mass.

[73] **Assignee:** **Wesson Firearms Co., Inc.**, Palmer, Mass.

[*] **Notice:** The portion of the term of this patent subsequent to Jul. 6, 2010 has been disclaimed.

[21] **Appl. No.:** **978,784**

[22] **Filed:** **Nov. 19, 1992**

Related U.S. Application Data

[63] Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. 826,622, Jan. 28, 1992, Pat. No. 5,225,615.

[51] **Int. Cl.⁵** **F41C 27/04; F41A 21/34; F41A 21/36**

[52] **U.S. Cl.** **89/14.3; 42/1.06; 42/59**

[58] **Field of Search** **42/1.06, 59, 75.02, 42/76.01, 77, 79; 89/14.3, 14.2, 14.4**

[56] References Cited**U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS**

1,339,614 5/1920 Woken 89/14.2
2,796,005 6/1957 Shapel 89/14.3

2,899,866 8/1959 Clark et al. 89/14.3
2,935,000 5/1960 Mowrey 89/14.3
4,058,050 11/1977 Brouthers 89/14.3
4,304,061 12/1981 Brouthers 42/77
4,691,614 9/1987 Leffel et al. 89/14.3
4,709,497 12/1987 Resca 42/75.02
4,833,810 5/1989 Domian 42/100
5,076,137 12/1991 Paredes 89/14.3

Primary Examiner—David H. Brown

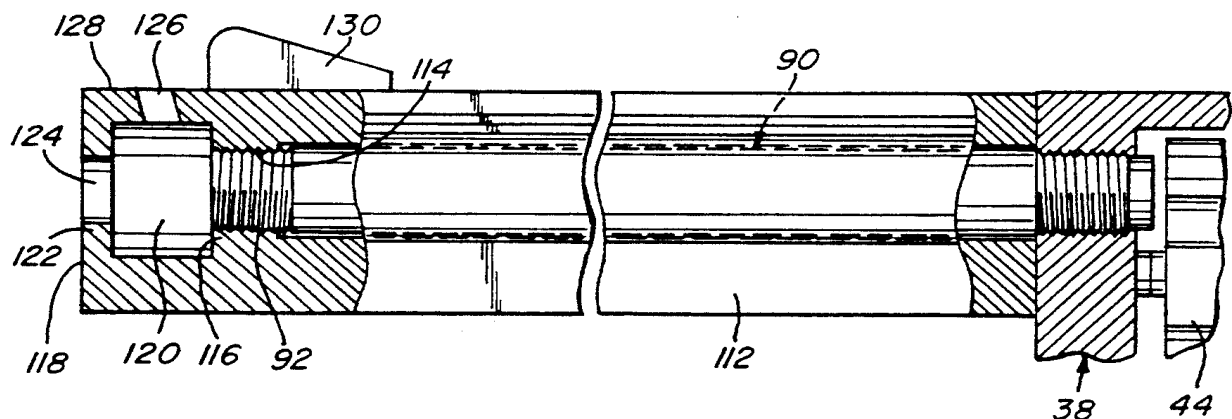
Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Wolf, Greenfield & Sacks

[57]

ABSTRACT

A compensated barrel shroud that encloses and supports a firearm barrel provides a first portion of the shroud for receiving the barrel that extends from the firearm frame to an end of the barrel. There is a second larger inner diameter portion extending from the end of the barrel to a forwardmost outer end of the shroud. The barrel and shroud are screwed together by interengaging threads positioned adjacent the end of the barrel. The end of the shroud has a decreased diameter exit hole defining an expansion chamber within the second larger inner diameter portion. At least one slot is formed along a top surface of the second portion to allow expanding propellant gas from within the second portion to escape. The slot is sized and arranged to provide a downward thrust to the barrel shroud to compensate recoil forces generated in firing a round.

14 Claims, 3 Drawing Sheets



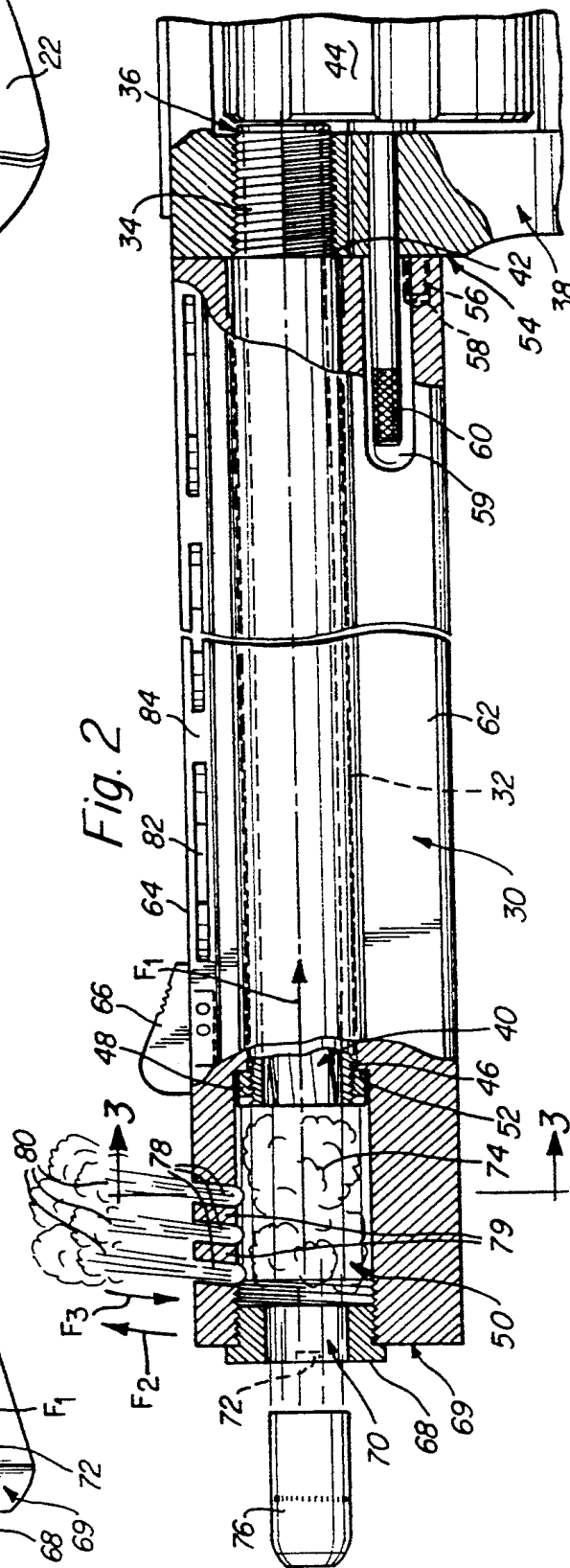
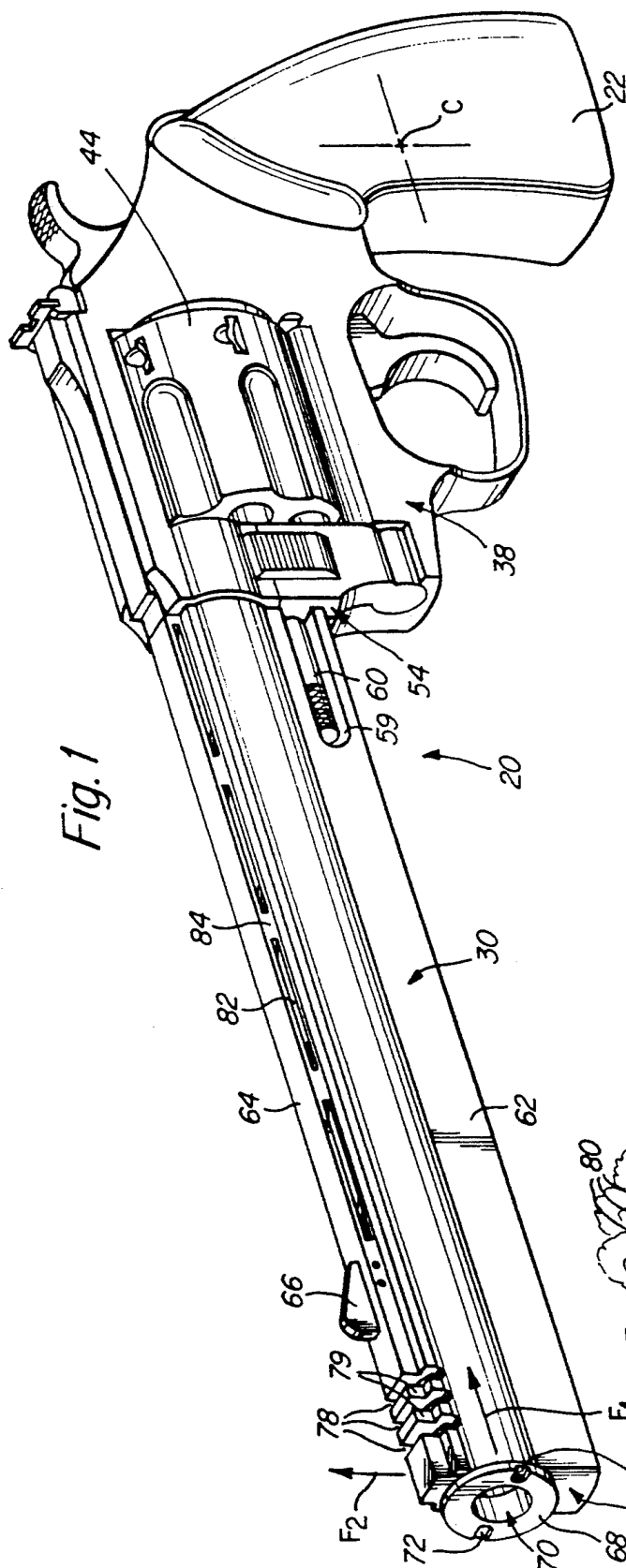


Fig. 3

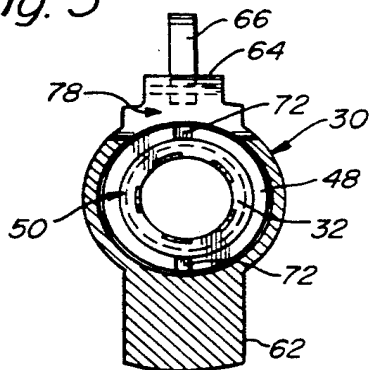


Fig. 4

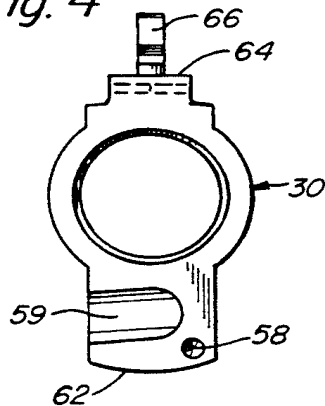


Fig. 5

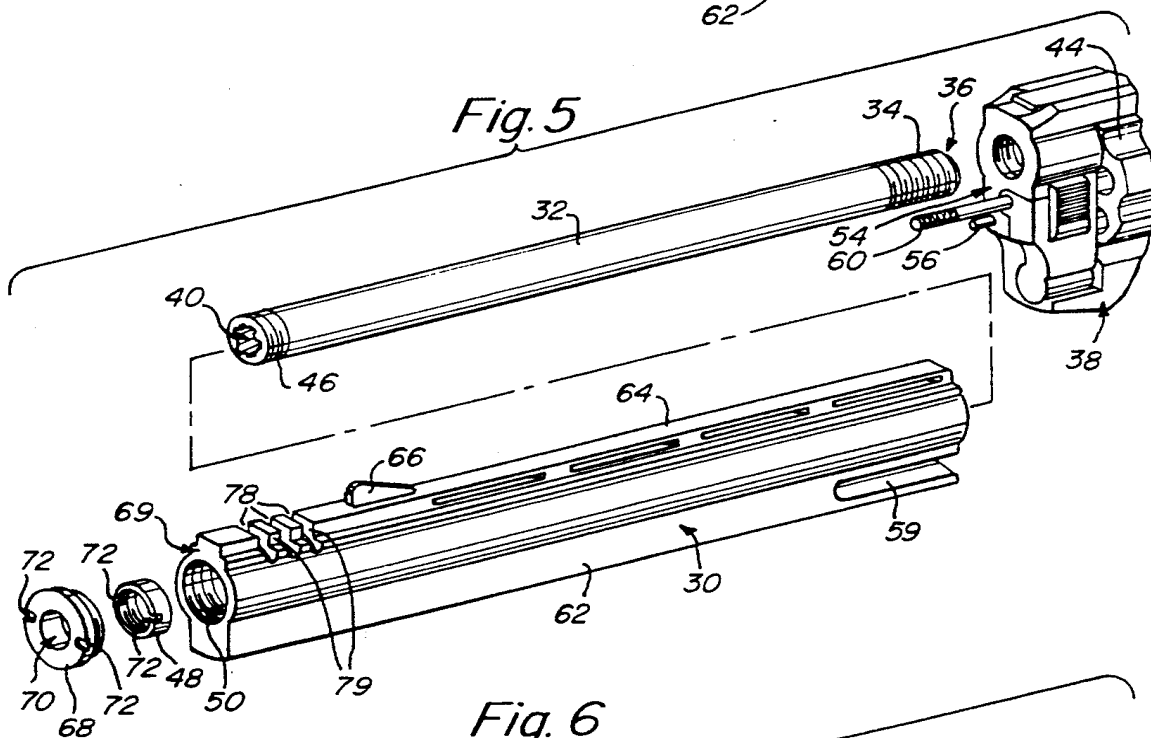
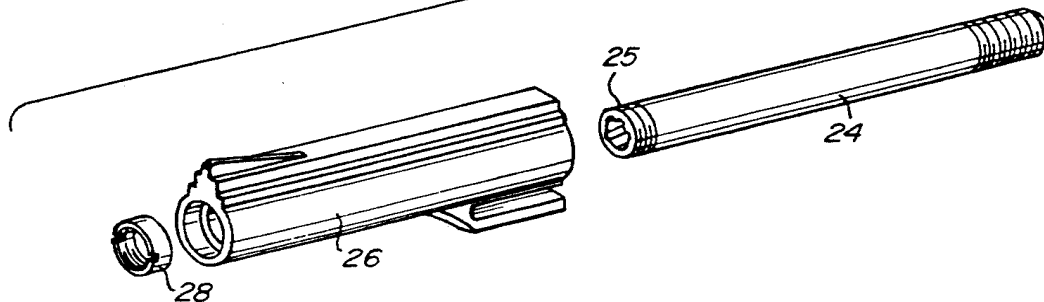


Fig. 6
(PRIOR ART)



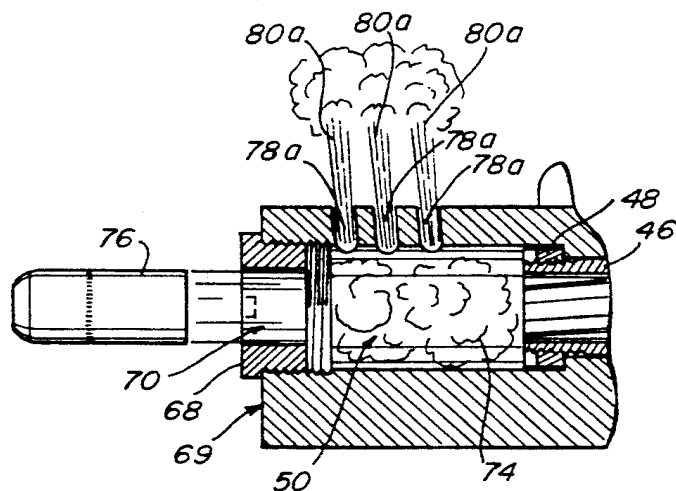


Fig. 2a

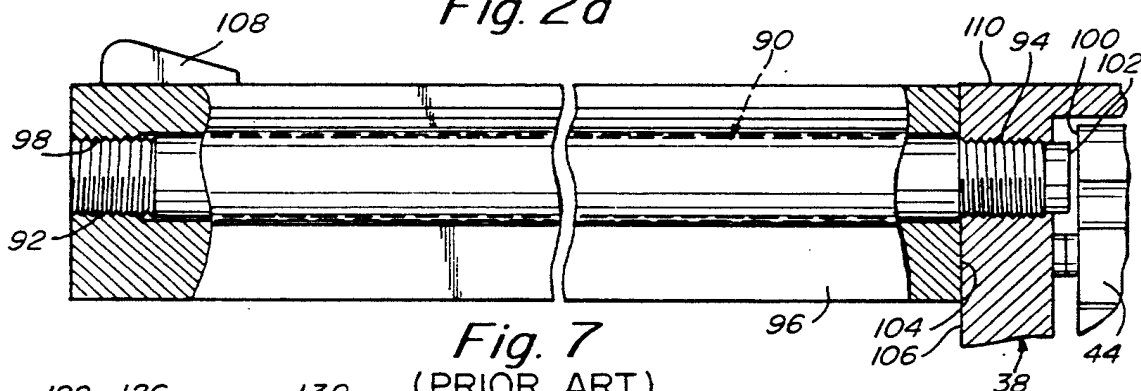


Fig. 7

(PRIOR ART)

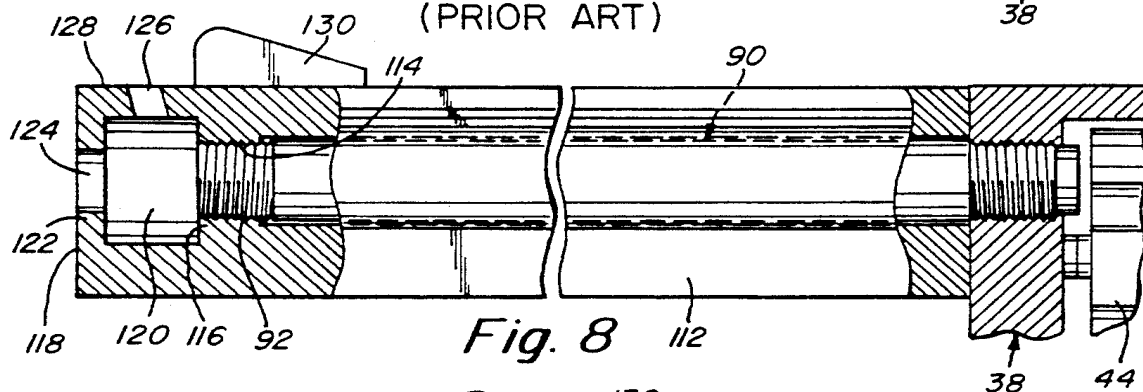


Fig. 8

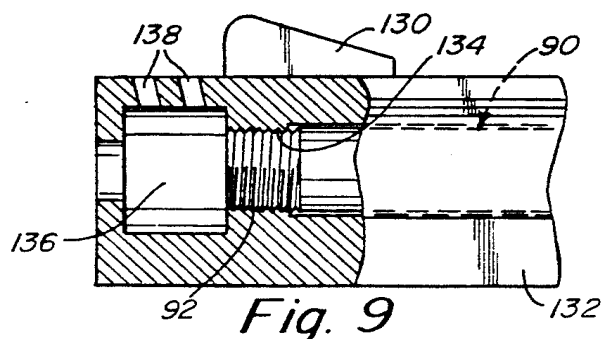


Fig. 9

COMPENSATED BARREL SHROUD

RELATED APPLICATION

This is a continuation in part of co pending U.S. Pat. Application Ser. No. 07/826,622, filed Jan. 28, 1992 now U.S. Pat. No. 5,225,615.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to a recoil compensated barrel shroud particularly for use in revolvers.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Muzzle brakes and recoil compensators have been used for many years in order to improve the accuracy and reduce the felt recoil of various types of firearms. Large caliber firearms, particularly handguns, experience substantial muzzle climb due to recoil during firing.

This recoil results from the fact that the barrel and chamber of the firearm are usually located at a point above the handgrip. As such, the firearm's pivot point is positioned substantially below the chamber from which the bullet is propelled. The impulse generated by the exiting bullet results in an equal and opposite impulse transmitted through the barrel back toward the shooter. Since the impulse is directed along a line above the handgrip, a moment about the grip pivot point is created. Hence, the firearm has a tendency to rotate about the pivot point, causing the muzzle to rise as the bullet is fired.

These reactive forces are illustrated generally in FIG. 1 for a firearm 20, which in this embodiment is a revolver 20. F1 is the reactive force generated by the firing of a round and F2 is the resultant muzzle climb force as a moment about the pivot point C in the grip 22 is generated in the firearm 20.

Muzzle climb is particularly pronounced in handguns, since one or both of the user's hands generally rest upon the single grip below the line of the chamber and barrel. Thus, unlike rifles wherein a second hand positioned further outboard upon the barrel helps to stabilize the climb, both hands in a handgun are concentrated at the pivot point. Absent significant hand strength, maintaining the muzzle of a high powered handgun in a straight line proves very difficult especially during rapid fire.

Muzzle brakes and compensators are designed, generally, to port part of the propulsion gases generated by the cartridge into a direction opposite that of the muzzle climb. As such, the gases act as a "retro rocket" to simultaneously propel the muzzle downwardly as the recoil forces it to climb upwardly. Compensator port size and direction allows the downward propulsive force of the muzzle brake to be relatively equalized to the impulse generated climbing force.

A disadvantage of many handguns, particularly revolvers, however, is that their barrels tend to be short and tend to include various strengthening structures (such as lugs and ribs) along their tops and bottoms. Hence, the attachment of a conventional muzzle brake to the end of the barrel proves difficult due to the absence of a smooth continuous attachment surface such as a threaded end. Additionally, conventional attachable muzzle brakes and compensators tend to distort the lines of the barrel resulting in a more awkward appear-

ance and an increased probability that the barrel end will snag upon brush, holsters and the like.

One form of barrel structure, particularly for use with revolvers involves the use of an interchangeable cylindrical barrel surrounded by a removable shroud. FIG. 6 depicts a threaded barrel 24, barrel shroud 26 and shroud securing nut 28 assembly according to the prior art. The use of a barrel shroud 26 according to the prior art, provides a possible structure for forming an integral recoil compensator without the disadvantages described above.

Another form of barrel structure, also particularly for use with revolvers is detailed in FIG. 7. This structure lacks the securing nut 28 of the barrel of FIG. 6. Conversely, it comprises only two pieces attached to the frame 38. An integral recoil compensator is also employed with a barrel of this configuration according to this invention.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide a recoil compensator, particularly for use with handguns, that does not distort the firearm's profile or shape.

It is yet another object of this invention to provide a recoil compensator that substantially reduces muzzle climb while not significantly adding to firearm weight or complexity.

A compensated barrel shroud according to this invention for use with a firearm, adapted to accept a shrouded barrel, provides a shroud having a first portion and a second portion. The first portion extends from the frame to the end of the barrel. The second portion extends beyond the end of the barrel to the forwardmost end of the shroud. The second portion has an inner diameter that is substantially greater than that of the barrel. The forwardmost end of the shroud includes an end cap having an outlet hole with an inner diameter approximately equal to that of the groove or inner diameter of the barrel. As such, an expansion chamber is created in the second portion. Expanding gases are vented through a plurality of slots to cut through the top of the second portion of the shroud. These slots are, generally, transverse to an axis of the barrel and can be directed either slightly rearwardly or slightly forwardly. The vented gas serves to create a downward thrust to counteract recoil generated muzzle climb. The shroud is secured to the barrel and firearm frame by means of a securing nut that engages threads at a forward end of the barrel and bears upon a shoulder at a joint between the first and second portions of the shroud. The outer cross sectional profile of the shroud is essentially equal along its entire length between the first and second portions resulting in a smooth outward appearance. The shroud may include standard lower lugs and upper ribs. The front sight may be positioned rearward of the slots for improved mounting.

A compensated barrel shroud according to another embodiment of this invention comprises a two-piece barrel and shroud structure in which a barrel having threads at both ends is secured to a frame. A shroud is provided having an expansion chamber with at least one compensator slot for directing exhaust gasses upwardly out of the chamber. The forwardmost wall of the expansion chamber includes a narrowed exit for allowing a bullet to pass therethrough and the more rearward wall of the expansion chamber, taken toward the frame of the firearm, includes a set of threads for engaging for-

wardmost threads of the barrel. The barrel is constructed and arranged so that its threads end at or before the expansion chamber.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The foregoing objects and advantages will become more clear with reference to the following detailed description of the preferred embodiment and brief description of the drawings in which:

FIG. 1 is a perspective view of a firearm having a compensated barrel shroud according to this invention;

FIG. 2 is a partial cross-sectional side view of the compensated barrel shroud assembly of FIG. 1;

FIG. 2a is a partial cross-sectional side view of the expansion chamber of the compensated barrel shroud assembly of FIG. 1 according to an alternative embodiment;

FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional front view of the compensated barrel shroud assembly taken along line 3—3 of FIG. 2;

FIG. 4 is a rear view of the compensated barrel shroud assembly of FIG. 1;

FIG. 5 is an exploded perspective view of the compensated barrel shroud assembly of the preferred embodiment;

FIG. 6 is an exploded perspective view of a barrel shroud assembly according to the prior art;

FIG. 7 is a partial cross-sectional side view of another barrel shroud assembly according to the prior art;

FIG. 8 is a partial cross-sectional side view of a compensated barrel shroud according to an alternative embodiment of this invention; and

FIG. 9 is a partial cross sectional side view of an alternate expansion chamber according to the embodiment of FIG. 8.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

A firearm having a compensated barrel shroud according to this invention is depicted in FIG. 1. The firearm 20 depicted is, in particular, a large frame revolver of large caliber, such as 0.44 magnum caliber. The shroud 30 is further detailed in FIGS. 2-5 and the following discussion will be made with reference to each of these figures.

The barrel shroud assembly according to this invention is constructed in multiple parts. These parts include an internal rifled barrel 32 having rear threads 34 that allow the rear end 36 of the barrel to seat into corresponding threads in the frame 38. Note, as used herein front or forward shall mean toward the exit end 40 of the barrel 32 and rear or rearward shall mean toward the frame 38. The barrel 32 may include a larger diameter shoulder 42 where it meets the frame in order to limit inward passage of the barrel's rear end 36 into the frame 38, thus providing appropriate space between the cylinder 44 and inner barrel face. The opposing forward end 40 of the barrel 32 is also threaded.

In a conventional shroud assembly as shown in FIG. 6, the forward barrel thread 25 would accommodate a shroud securing nut 28 that would seat into the barrel shroud end and maintain the barrel shroud 26 securely against the frame (not shown in FIG. 6, but illustrated as frame 38 in FIGS. 1-5). In this embodiment, however, the barrel 32 is substantially shorter than the overall length of the barrel shroud 30. The barrel shroud 30, itself, includes an enlarged chamber 50 having a length of approximately 1.75 inches and an inner diameter of

0.8 inch that is suitable for allowing passage there-through of the shroud securing nut 48. The securing nut 48 is recessed in the chamber and specifically seats upon an inner shoulder 52 of the chamber 50 that is engaged when the nut 48 is suitably tightened onto the forward barrel end threads 46. The barrel 32 must already have been screwed firmly onto the frame 38 prior to mounting the shroud 30. In this manner, the shroud 30 is firmly maintained against the frame front face 54. Note that a guide pin 56 is included on the front face of the frame (FIGS. 2 and 5). This pin meets a corresponding hole 58 in the rear face of the barrel shroud (FIG. 4) in order to maintain a predetermined rotational alignment between the frame 38 and the shroud 30. The barrel shroud 30 also includes a suitable recess 59 for accommodating the cylinder cartridge ejector rod 60. This recess 59 is formed as part of the integral and continuous lower lug 62 that extends the entire length of the shroud 30. The lug 62 provides further reinforcement and weighting to the barrel assembly.

The barrel shroud 30 according to this invention also includes an upper rib 64 for further strengthening and also to provide a suitable base for a front sight 66.

As noted above, unlike prior art designs, the barrel shroud 30 of this embodiment extends forwardly beyond the end 40 of the barrel 32. The overall cross-sectional profile or shape of the shroud, however, remains constant along the entire length from front to rear. The forward chamber 50 formed in the barrel shroud 30 is capped at the shroud's forward end 69 by a narrower diameter end cap 68 having an exit orifice 70 sized substantially similarly (slightly larger) in inner diameter (approximately 0.45 inch) to the caliber of the bullet to be fired. Thus the cap 68 is substantially similar to the inner diameter of the barrel 32. This end cap 68 may be attached by a suitable spanner wrench (not shown) that may be inserted into the depicted indents 72 (also shown for the shroud securing nut 48). As shown in FIG. 2, the end cap 68 acts to reduce the inner diameter of the chamber 50 at its forwardmost outlet. The diameter of the barrel 32 entering the rear of the chamber 50 is also, as noted, significantly smaller. Hence, the chamber 50 acts as a gas expansion chamber, allowing cartridge propellant gases 74 to instantaneously expand as the bullet 76 passes from the forward end 40 of the barrel 32 into the chamber 50.

Since the end cap 68 is sized somewhat similarly in diameter to the bullet, as the bullet 76 passes through the end cap 68, it substantially seals the front outlet 70 of the chamber for a brief instant. As the front chamber outlet 70 is sealed, the expanding gases 74 in the chamber 50 are vented from the chamber 50 out of the three compensator slots 78 cut through the upper rib 64 of the shroud transverse to the barrel axis. As shown in FIG. 2, these slots 78 create three individual jets 80 of expanding gas that are momentarily vented upwardly and slightly rearwardly. The action of these jets 80 creates an equal and opposite reactive force F positioned substantially downwardly and slightly forwardly. This force acts substantially along the same line (arc) as opposing muzzle climb force F2 thus, the vented gas 80 serves to reduce or "compensate" the muzzle climb force F2 resulting in reduced muzzle climb both during and after exit of the bullet 76 from the firearm 20.

As noted above, in this embodiment, three compensator slots 78 are utilized. For a 0.44 magnum round, each slot 78 should preferably be sized to approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in width and have a rearward angle of approxi-

mately 7 degrees from a vertical line taken transversely to the barrel axis 80 (FIG. 2). This rearward slope aids in reducing rearward acting recoil by introducing a rearward thrust component. However, where the fouling of a mounted pistol scope with powder residue or backblast in the shooter's face may be a concern, the slots may be positioned vertically or even forwardly according to this invention. In one embodiment, a 4 degree forward slant (shown in FIG. 2(a) in the slots 78(a) provides good muzzle climb compensation while also directing the gasses 80(a) away from the shooter and scope.

The slots 78 may be cut in a solid forged or, otherwise, machined shroud by standard machining processes. The slots 78 should be placed as far forwardly as possible on the shroud in order to generate maximum pressure of the expanding gases 74 in the chamber 50, and also to maximize leverage at pivot point C (FIG. 1) resulting from the generated downward force F3. The set of slots 78 of this embodiment are particularly located $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from the forward end 69 of the shroud 30 and approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ inch forwardly of the barrel end 40. The slots 78 in this embodiment are spaced by spacer sections 79 that are approximately 7/64 inch in length taken axially. Of course, for other barrel calibers used in smaller frame revolvers such as 0.357 magnum, variations in slot width and spacing may be desirable in order to generate a predetermined optimum compensation of muzzle climb. However, a single shroud with a particular slot configuration may be constructed to interchange with a variety of barrel calibers that use the same frame size such as 0.41, 0.45, 0.44 and 0.445.

Due to the presence of multiple compensator slots 78, a full sized leaf front sight may not fit proximate the forwardmost end 68 of the barrel shroud. Hence, the sight 66 of this embodiment is positioned just rearwardly of the expansion chamber 50 in this embodiment. In this position, the shroud top rib 64 is sufficiently thick to enable firm mounting of the sight 66 thereon. Note that the rib 64 also includes horizontal slots 82 and webs 84. The slots 82 help to reduce weight while the webs 84 provide a good location for drilling and tapping a scope mount.

Inasmuch as the recoil compensated barrel shroud 30 according to this invention utilizes similar sized barrels and mounting nuts as prior art standard uncompensated shrouds, it is also possible to simply interchange a compensated shroud according to this invention with such an uncompensated prior art shroud. In this manner, the owner of a shrouded firearm has the option of upgrading the unit to include a compensated barrel shroud according to this invention. The user may, similarly, remove the compensated shroud, and any attached scope, and replace it with a standard length uncompensated shroud as needed.

As noted above, another form of barrel structure, also particularly for use with revolvers is detailed in FIG. 7. This structure lacks the securing nut 28 of FIG. 6. Conversely, it comprises only two pieces attached to the frame 38. The barrel 90 includes a forward threaded end 92 and a rear threaded end 94. The rear threaded end 94 seats into corresponding female threads in the frame 38. A shroud 96 having a female threaded front end 98 overlies the barrel 90 and is secured to the barrel at its front end 98 in engagement with the barrel's male threaded front end 92.

This barrel 90 and shroud 96 structure is assembled somewhat differently than that shown in FIG. 6. Typi-

cally, the barrel 90 is first screwed into the frame 38 to a predetermined distance that is accurately set by placing, for example, a feeler gauge (not shown) between the cylinder face 100 and the rear face 102 of the barrel.

The shroud's threaded front end 98 is then engaged with the barrel front end threads 92. The shroud 96 is screwed onto the front end threads 92 until the rear face 104 of the shroud 96 engages the forward face 106 of the frame 38. Ideally, the timing of the threads is chosen so that the shroud and frame faces 104 and 106 come into tight interengagement when the shroud assumes a proper vertical orientation with the front sight 108 standing perpendicularly relative to the frame top 110. The shroud 96 should assume such a vertical orientation for a given range of torque applied to tighten the shroud to the frame. If the vertical orientation cannot be obtained within the predetermined range of torque, it may be necessary to grind the shroud rear face 104 to slightly shorten the shroud. As such, a lower applied torque (and a lower applied resulting tension upon the barrel 90) is needed in order to place the shroud 96 into a proper vertical orientation.

FIG. 8 illustrates a compensated barrel shroud 112 according to an alternative embodiment of this invention. The barrel shroud 112 is designed to interface with the barrel and shroud system illustrated in FIG. 7. Accordingly, only a two-piece barrel and compensated shroud assembly is utilized according to this invention. The barrel shroud 112 engages male threads of the barrel 90 with a set of female threads 114 formed into a shoulder 116 of the shroud. The shoulder 116 is positioned inwardly of the outermost face 118 of the shroud. The shoulder forms the inboard wall of an expansion chamber 120 according to this embodiment. The outer face 118 of the shroud includes a second shoulder 122 surrounding an exit hole 124 that is sized to roughly approximate the outer diameter of the bullet.

The expansion chamber, like the chamber 50 described with reference to the preceding embodiment, defines a larger inner diameter than the diameter of the exit hole 124 and the bore of the barrel 90. Accordingly, discharged exhaust gases collect in the expansion chamber 120 as a result of turbulence. The expansion chamber, accordingly, includes a compensator slot 126 positioned along the top 128 of the shroud. The slot 126 allows exhaust gases to pass out of the expansion chamber as the bullet exits through the exit hole 124. As described above, the resulting exhaust jet directed through the slot 126 tends to stabilize the barrel, preventing undue muzzle climb. As in the preceding embodiment, the front sight blade 130 is positioned before the slot 126 so that the sight does not interfere with the compensator slot and so that the slot 126 can be placed substantially far forwardly on the shroud 112. This ensures a maximum lever arm for lowering the muzzle during recoil.

As described above, the slot can be slanted either slightly forwardly or slightly rearwardly. In this embodiment, the slot 126 is directed at a slight forward slant angle so that exhaust gases are not directed back in the face of the shooter. However, a slight rearward angle can be advantageous in certain circumstances.

While one compensator slot 126 is depicted according to this embodiment, it is equally possible to provide two or more compensator slots to an associated expansion chamber. FIG. 9 details a barrel shroud 132 attached to the end of a barrel 90 by interengagement of barrel threads 92 with shroud threads 134. The shroud

includes an internal expansion chamber 136 at its forward end. The expansion chamber in this embodiment includes two compensator slots 138 positioned ahead of the front sight 130. The compensator slots 138 direct exhaust gases in tandem from the expansion chamber. A longer expansion chamber 136 such as that shown in FIG. 9 can be advantageous in maximizing the redirection of exhaust gases to stabilize the muzzle in certain applications.

It should be understood that the preceding is merely a detailed description of a preferred embodiment. It should be apparent to those skilled in the art that various modifications and equivalents may be made without departing from the spirit or scope of the invention. The preceding description is meant, therefore, to be taken only by way of example and not to otherwise limit the scope of the invention.

What is claimed is:

1. A compensated barrel shroud for enclosing a firearm barrel projecting from a firearm frame, the shroud comprising:

a first section for enclosing the barrel, the first section having a first end engaging the frame at a second end remote from the first end engaging a threaded end of the barrel to secure the shroud to the barrel, a portion of the shroud extending beyond the end of the barrel and defining an expansion chamber; and

at least one slot positioned substantially transversely to a longitudinal axis of the barrel so that expanding propellant gas from the expansion chamber can pass through the slot to provide downward thrust to the shroud.

2. The compensated barrel shroud as set forth in claim 1 wherein the expansion chamber includes shoulders adjacent the end of the barrel and shoulders along an outer end of the shroud defining an exit hole having a diameter smaller than an inner diameter of the expansion chamber, the shoulders each defining an end wall of the expansion chamber.

3. The compensated barrel shroud as set forth in claim 2 wherein the shoulders adjacent the end of the barrel include threads for engaging threads of the barrel.

4. The compensated barrel shroud as set forth in claim 3 further comprising a plurality of slots substantially transverse to the longitudinal axis of the barrel, the slots located along the expansion chamber for directing the expanding propellant gas from the expansion chamber.

5. The compensated barrel shroud as set forth in claim 4 further comprising a front sight located on the shroud adjacent the slots on a side thereof facing the frame.

6. The compensated barrel shroud as set forth in claim 5 wherein each of the slots is angled forwardly to

direct the expanding propellant gases away from the frame.

7. In combination, a firearm having a frame, a barrel and a compensated barrel shroud that encases the barrel comprising:

a barrel shroud having a first end for engaging the frame of the firearm and a second end remote from the frame, the shroud including a first section that surrounds the barrel, the shroud being secured to the barrel at an end of the barrel remote from the frame, the shroud further including a second section positioned between the second end of the shroud and the end of the barrel, the second section defining an expansion chamber; and

at least one slot extending substantially transversely to a longitudinal axis of the barrel, the slot constructed and arranged to direct expanding propellant gases from the expansion chamber to force the shroud downwardly.

8. The combination as set forth in claim 7 wherein the expansion chamber includes opposing shoulders, the shoulders each defining walls of the expansion chamber, the shoulders further defining openings having opening diameters smaller than an inner diameter of the expansion chamber, one of the shoulders being more remote from the frame and one of the shoulders being more proximate to the frame, the more proximate of the shoulders including threads constructed and arranged to engage corresponding threads located along an inner surface of the barrel shroud.

9. The combination as set forth in claim 7 further comprising a plurality of slots positioned adjacent the expansion chamber, the slots expanding transversely to the longitudinal axis of the barrel and being positioned along the shroud in a direction of the longitudinal axis.

10. The combination as set forth in claim 9 further comprising a front sight positioned adjacent the slots along a side thereof facing the first end of the shroud.

11. The combination as set forth in claim 10 wherein the expansion chamber includes shoulders defining walls of the expansion chamber, the shoulders defining openings having opening diameters that are smaller than an inner diameter of the expansion chamber.

12. The combination as set forth in claim 11 wherein the barrel includes threads for engaging corresponding threads of the shroud, the threads of the shroud being positioned adjacent one of the shoulders of the expansion chamber.

13. The combination as set forth in claim 12 wherein one of the openings adjacent the second end of the shroud includes an opening diameter substantially equal to a caliber of the barrel.

14. The combination as set forth in claim 13 wherein the barrel includes threads for engaging threads in the frame.

* * * * *